

REMARKS

Claims 9-12 are pending in this application. The Examiner rejected Claims 9-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 9 and 11 have been amended in the foregoing amendment.

Geiger and Arent Do Not Teach or Suggest the Inventions of Claims 9-12

The Examiner rejected Claims 9-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,463,534 to Geiger et al. ("Geiger") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,018,724 to Arent ("Arent"). Applicants traverse this rejection for the reasons discussed below.

Claim 9

The service providing system of Claim 9 requires that the portable terminal has a second display area which displays authentication information, which specifically identifies the information providing server. According to the service providing system of Claim 9, ticket information for an event, such as a concert or an exhibition, can be downloaded from an information providing server to a portable terminal and stored in the portable terminal together with authentication information which specifically identifies the information providing server. Because the authentication information that specifically identifies the information providing server is displayed on the portable terminal, the authenticity of the information for the ticket displayed by the portable terminal can be more reliably verified, which makes it possible to dispense with paper tickets. *See* page 2, line 7 to page 3, line 10 of the specification.

The Examiner admitted that Geiger fails to explicitly teach a second display area which displays the authentication information. However, the Examiner asserted that the use and advantages for displaying such information is well-known to one skilled in the art as evidenced by the teachings of Arent. The Examiner asserted that even though the certification indicator (500) of Arent includes a user-defined component (520), the user-defined component is only used to further enhance security. Although the certification

indicator 500 includes a standard component 510 (“digitally Certified”), the standard component does not specifically identify the source. Because the standard component 510 does not specifically identify the information providing source, it does not provide as reliable a verification of the authenticity of the information source as provided by the service providing system recited in Claim 9.

Although the user-defined component 520 includes specific information, it is provided by the user and it does not specifically identify the information providing server. Data flows in both directions between the user and the information provider to generate the certification indicator of Arent. In contrast, Claim 9 only requires that data flow in one direction, from the information provider server to the portable terminal. There are other disadvantages to using a certification indicator that includes a user-defined component as described by Arent. One disadvantage is that when a user defines and sends the specific user-defined component 520, it is possible that the user-defined component 520 might be intercepted by a third party. Another disadvantage is that an additional system is needed to make sure that the user-defined component 520 does not overlapped a user-defined component from a different user.

Arent does not teach that the information displayed in the display specifically identifies the information providing server as required by Claim 9. Accordingly, Claim 9 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill from the cited references at the time Applicants made the claimed invention, and Claim 9 should be allowed.

Claim 11

Claim 11 includes similar limitations to Claim 9. For the reasons discussed above in support of patentability of Claim 9, the invention of Claim 11 also would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill from the cited references at the time Applicants made the claimed invention. Accordingly, Claim 11 should also be allowed.

Claims 10 and 12

Claims 10 and 12 depend from independent Claims 9 and 11 respectively. The remarks made above in support of patentability of the independent claims are equally applicable to distinguish the dependent claims from the cited references.

Geiger and Kolev Do Not Teach or Suggest the Inventions of Claims 9-12

The Examiner also rejected Claims 9-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Geiger in view of Kolev et al. ("Kolev"). Applicants traverse this rejection for the reasons discussed below.

Claim 9

The Examiner admitted that Geiger fails to explicitly teach a second display area which displays the authentication information. However, the Examiner contended that the use and advantages for displaying such information is well-known to one skilled in the art, as evidenced by the teachings of Kolev.

The invention of Kolev is related to authentication, which is defined as subscription verification, and confirmation, and ciphering, which is defined as providing subscriber identity and data/voice communication confidentiality. Column 4, lines 48-52. Kolev describes a communication device 10 for a digital wireless network 11 having a display 22, which displays an authentication indicator 24 only when the communication device is authenticated. Column 5, lines 17-35. Kolev describes that the authentication indicator 24 may be a text message, an icon, a light, or an alpha numeric message. Column 5, lines 36-39. There is no teaching in Kolev that the information displayed in the display specifically identifies the information providing server as required by Claim 9. As such, the combination of Geiger and Kolev does not teach the service providing system of Claim 9, and Claim 9 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill from the cited references at the time

Applicants made the claimed invention. Thus, Claim 9 is also patentable over Geiger and Kolev.

Claim 11

Claim 11 includes similar limitations to Claim 9. For the reasons discussed above in support of patentability of Claim 9, the invention of Claim 11 also would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill from the cited references at the time Applicants made the claimed invention. Accordingly, Claim 11 should also be allowed.

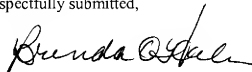
Claims 10 and 12

Claims 10 and 12 depend from independent Claims 9 and 11 respectively. The remarks made above in support of patentability of the independent claims are equally applicable to distinguish the dependent claims from the cited references.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing is submitted as a complete response to the Office Action identified above. This application should now be in condition for allowance, and the Applicant solicits a notice to that effect. If there are any issues that can be addressed via telephone, the Examiner is asked to contact the undersigned at 404.685.6799.

Respectfully submitted,



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